THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1942

Gandhi Where He Belongs

Bombay is not all India, and rioting in Bombay is not necessarily of significance from a national standpoint. This is worth noting in connection with the assurance of Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, that the majority of thinking people in India are behind the Imperial Government's action in imprisoning Mohandas Gandhi and other leaders of the so-called All-India Congress Party. Mr. Amery, in a statement made over the week-end, accused Gandhi of seeking an open break with the Government in an effort to restore the prestige of the Congress Party which was damaged when it refused to accept the offer of Dominion status after the war, conveyed by Sir Stafford Crips to the Indians last May.

It is plain at any rate, that Gandhi has played a two-faced role all along. While he was telling Britain he wanted her armies to remain in India, while he was supposedly telling the Japanese he would resist invasion, there was lying in the archives of the All-India Congress a resolution which he proposed as far back as April 27. This resolution ran as follows: "Japan's quarrel is not with India. She is warring against the British Empire. India's participation in the war has not been with the consent of representatives of the Indian people. It was a purely British act. If India were freed, her first step would probably be to negotiate with Japan."

The All-India Congress rejected this resolution, but adopted a modification of it, and this substitute, according to the Government of India, is practically the same as the one submitted by Mr. Gandhi.

On Aug. 2 Gandhi warned that unless India was given complete independence now, her "hidden discontent may burst forth into welcome for the Japanese should the latter land in India."

To excuse himself, Gandhi stated that this language was employed as a "bargaining" weapon. In plain terms, it was what Mr. Amery stated it to be, "an attempt by blackmail and civil disturbance to make ordinary government of India impossible and to paralyze India's war effort."

There is only one place for persons of this type in wartime, and that is behind bars. Gandhi has been there before. The mistake the British made was in not keeping him there.

U.S. Press Tribute

In the course of a two column article detailing Canada's war performance, the Times-Herald of Washington sets out the taxation rates, fixed by the budget in their full severity, and goes on to say in explanation of this taxation:

"The reason is that war is taking all the money Canada has. Canada's navy has grown from 15 ships to about 450. Its army has gone from a purely garrison-parade force to 450,000. The air force has gone from 4,500 to more than 120,000. And Canada —primarily an agrarian country —now has the largest machine-gun plant in the world (the Bren gun plant in Toronto), the largest air training scheme in the world, and the second largest tank arsenal on this continent (for the last six months, Russia has been getting 100 tanks a month from Canada).

"Canada is supply munitions to Britain this year to the tune of $1,000,000,000 as an outright gift. Canadian munitions are being used on every fighting front in the world.

"Twenty-five per cent of Britain's air forces are Canadian."

The United States, the Times Herald points out, will have to match the pace of the Canadian effort. It remarks: "The result will be a staggering cost. Those in government, who have studied the trends and have seen that Canada has proven a sort of signpost to the future, are convinced that the income taxes we are meeting now will seem like spare change in a couple of years from now."

Provincial Expenditures

A summary prepared by the Bank of Canada shows current expenditures of the provinces during 1937 to have been $258.7 millions as compared with $275.1 millions in 1941, an increase of $16.4 millions.

Significant fact is that while total current expenditures gained $16.4 millions over the five-year period, relief costs dropped some $30 millions to total only some $14.5 millions in 1941. Out-weighing the saving in relief costs, made possible through improved employment conditions having nothing to do with provincial management, are a $10.9 millions increase in highways expenditures, $9.6 millions more for public welfare (old age pensions, etc.), $9.5 millions more for debt service and $8.2 millions more for education.

In each of the past five years, provincial current revenues have pushed strongly higher with the 1941 total being up $74 millions or 31 per cent over the 1937 mark. Aggregate revenues exceeded expenditures in 1940, and the provinces, as a whole, have been operating in the black for the past two years.

A recent letter of the Royal Bank of Canada commented:

"In some fields of provincial and municipal endeavor, expenditures have risen. This is true in the case of education and social welfare. Many of the new educational projects include the technical training of men and women, youths and girls for employment in war industries and are, therefore, directly contributory to the country's whole war effort. Social welfare and health services also contribute to the prosecution of the war, through the improvement in general physical efficiency and morale.

"The time has come, however, for governments, as well as individual citizens to examine closely their expenditures. Vital services must be maintained, but without waste and without "frills," while services of secondary importance should be dispensed with during wartime. The budget estimates of some provinces for the coming fiscal year show evidence of a desire to restrict expenditures, but in other cases further strenuous efforts in this direction are sorely needed."

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

The track should be in good condition after the welcome rain.

* * * *

This is the week when both city and country together with visitors, have a great get-together.

* * * *

We will have to tighten our waste belt a little from now on—so far we have not taken it in one hole.

* * * *

The first duty of man, woman and child these critical days is save and lend to the government lest we lose all.

* * * *

Reduction of nearly 4,000 highway traffic cases heard in Toronto magistrates' courts in May, 1942, as compared with the same month of 1941, is interpreted as meaning that gasoline and rubber shortage is a blessing in disguise.

* * * *

Under the auspices of the Quebec government, and in collaboration with the Colonization Dept. of the C. N. R., 13 families of the Magdalen Islands have been transplanted to the Abitibi district. Most of the women and children had never seen a train before they reached the mainland. Many of the men, though, had worked on the mainland at various times

* * * *

Non-essential motor car driving having been forbidden in the British Isles, police are now halting cars on the road for the purpose of enforcing the edict. Here this stage has not been reached, but it is coming, even if a ban is not imposed. Smooth tires are everywhere in evidence and as one or more finally give out, the car is put away for the duration.

* * * *

Cardinal John Henry Newman died this date 1890; fellow of Oriel and Vicar of St. Mary's Oxford; travelled extensively on the continent and returned with the conviction that he had a mission to revive the Catholic spirit of the Anglican Church; started "Tracts for the Times" with the assistance of others like minded; ultimately entered the Roman Catholic Church in which he rose to distinction as its head in England; best remembered by his well-known and much used hymn in all churches, "Lead, Kindly Light."

* * * *

The sympathy of the whole community will go out to the Hon. Mr. Ralston on the death of his mother in Amherst. It is true she lived to the ripe old age of eighty-four years, nevertheless it is the break of a link that can never here be replaced, and the sorrow of the three surviving sons of Ottawa, New York and Saint John at the loss of a godly, ambition-inspiring mother must be keen indeed. All three were able to be present at the final earthly parting, and now their hopes will be centred on that later spiritual reunion in which Christians believe, a faith we are fighting to guard and protect.

* * * *

While the regulations bar any "public caterer" from "providing any person with more than one cupful of coffee in beverage form at any one sitting," it is stipulated that "no more than one serving of tea in beverage form" may be provided at a sitting. It is prohibited to use "more than one tea bag or an equivalent amount of loose tea for each serving," but there is nothing to prevent the customer from using the tea bag for a second infusion with a jug of hot water. However, no more than a cupful of coffee or a one-tea-bag pot of tea can be served to a customer at a time, whether the beverage is ordered alone or with a meal. Whether he gets up, walks around the block and reenters the restaurant to order a second cup of coffee or pot of tea, is a matter for one's own conscience and sense of patriotism to determine.

* * * *

Montreal Gazette enters its protest against making a hero of Mr. Chaloult because he was not convicted under Defence Regulations. Next Wednesday, it says La Ligue pour la Defence du Canada holds a gala banquet at St. James Market, scene of the Rene Chaloult speech which Judge Archambault "unhesitatingly" found to be a violation of Defence Regulation 39. Guest of honor will be Mr. Chaloult; occasion of the triumph, the fact he has proved able to make speeches which violate Defence Regulations without, miraculously, violating them himself. Judge Archambault, in delivering this remarkable piece of jurisprudence on Monday, said: "The Court would not like to be considered as giving carte blanche to any ill-regulated language, any demagogic outburst, or to addresses and improvisations too unconsidered, thoughtless, and giving opening to any uneasiness in the country." His Honor's foreboding was well justified, but his precaution inadequate. The League under whose auspices Chaloult spoke on May 19, the League formed to answer "No" in the plebiscite, the League which has been and is and will be a major stumbling-block to Canada's war effort, holds a gala to celebrate Chaloult's prowess on a legal tightrope. In the rest of Canada, where the Chaloult acquittal roused no surprise but less enthusiasm, this Roman Triumph will do nothing to allay misgivings.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Nobody who is not blind can deny that there is an absence of an appripriate mood of economy in much of the spending now going on. Ottawa people have special reason for feeling that wastefulness is practised in some of the departments, and more especially the war departments. They hear things and they see things. They are convinced that extravagance goes on and that very much money could be saved. As has been pointed out, a government which imposes taxation of the kind contained in the new Budget is under a stern moral obligation to practise the thrift which that taxation is going to force on millions of ordinary people. There are at present no outward signs that such a policy is within hailing distance.—Ottawa Citizen.

When the price ceiling law was first instituted, the problem envisioned was one of keeping qualities of goods up to standard. The fear was that manufacturers might seek to evade the regulations by cheapening their products and continuing to sell them at the same prices. Provision was properly made to prevent this. With the prospect of strict rationing of raw materials, a new danger has arisen. This is the possibility that articles of the lower qualities may disappear, the manufacturers deciding to use their restricted stocks of materials solely for higher priced goods, on which, naturally, the margin of profit is greater. It is somewhat more difficult to deal with this factor. It involves compulsion on firms to force them to continue operations, and that is a delicate matter. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, however, is tackling the problem and is courageously issuing the orders that will make it mandatory for manufacturers and dealers to continue to make and handle a full range of goods. It is a provision designed to protect the buyer of moderate means. — From the Windsor Star.

Jimmy O'Dea who's heard in overseas programs, was born in Dublin, but is the fortunate possessor of a brand of Irish humor that appeals both to North and South. So he's equally popular in Eire or Northern Ireland. Early on he left his native city to go to Edinburgh and serve an apprenticeship as an optician. But when he returned, fully qualified, he found he didn't feel much interest in looking at people's eyes. He thought he'd rather they used them to look at him on the stage, for by now he's decided he wanted to be an actor. He spent a lot of his spare time playing Ibsen and Tchekov, and was good in tragedy and comedy. His early days were hard. He played everything from comedy monologues at smoking concerts and touring in melodrama to small parts at the Abbey Theatre. Now he's acknowledged as Ireland's No. 1 comedian. With a twinkle in his Irish eyes, he will push his hat to the back of his head and tell you he's the optimum comedian who can make people see jokes. Jimmy has a passion for anecdotes and will keep you amused for hours telling stories of his early struggles. One of his favourites deals with his appearance in a Napoleonic drama. The company was very poor, and their tattered and moth-eaten costumes reflected their poverty. When the 'heavy' lead, playing the part of Marshal Ney, appeared on the stage, the audience cheered derisively. The actor lost his temper, ignored his cue and walked to the footlights. 'You may think I look terrible,' he said, and there was a threatening pause, 'but wait till you see Napoleon!' Jimmy O'Dea was playing Napoleon! — B B C. Letter.

Those bombers of the type which have recently been blasting Cologne, Bremen, Emden, and other large industrial centres, consume almost sufficient gasoline to run the average Canadian automobile for 75,000 miles, or equivalent to nine round trips from Halifax to Vancouver. United Nations leaders have said these large scale raids are to be continued but the gasoline must be available. Those who wail and gnash their teeth in an anguish at the prospects of being placed in a lower gasoline rationing category, even though they know in their hearts they are not entitled to better, might do well to consider their comparative easy lot on this side of the Atlantic. Count the automobiles parked outside places where the public gathers—places that are convenient to street cars, and then ask, "It is war?" — Toronto Telegram.

For all their emphasis on Axis war weariness American correspondents who have just been released from internment in Germany and Italy warn us not to expect an Axis crack-up from within. This is, of course, a warning which must be taken to heart. Obviously the determinant at this stage is not war weariness but the ability of the Allies to withstand an Axis bid for victory which will almost certain be made in the months ahead. That it will be an all-out bid goes without saying. For the enemy still possesses enormous striking power. The only logical assumption on which to proceed, therefore, is that the Axis must be badly licked militarily before there can be a ligitimate expectation of domestic collapse. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to draw some comfort from the evidence of cumulative strains now appearing in the pattern of Axis organization. —

At a very critical time in the Pacific the Dominion learns with profound interest that her troops in the Middle East have been transferred to Syria. Thus resolute and skilful soldiers, veterans of three campaigns, have gone to reinforce the Ninth Army, whose task may soon be to buttress Turkey aginst a German offensive ..... Considerable sections of the Australia Expeditionary Force have returned to Australia. Indeed, Mr. Churchill has said that no obstacle would be put in the way of the return of either Australian or New Zealand troops to their own shores. The value of such well-tried soldiers in the defence of their own soil is beyond question. Yet in the Middle East they are fighting for New Zealand. They are on the Empire's lifeline which must be crossed by neither Germans nor Japanese. But while they stay in Syria, and we do all that in us lies for our own protection, it is the responsibility of the Allied Governments to come speedily and effectively to our succour. —Auckland News (New Zealnd.)

Such men as Gandhi and Nehru would not be alive today had Japan been the ruler of India instead of England. The proof of this as a fact is to be found [illegible] where Japan does rule and where no nationalist leader has continued. The true greatness of India lies in the fact that though the strongest imperialism of our times has been British, yet that imperialism has nevertheless allowed freedom as a principle to exist. Under British rule, India has developed as a nation asking to-day for independence. Under Japanese rule, India would have submission. — (Pearl) S. Buck in The Christian Science Monitor

History Of Tryon United Church

1792——1942

150 Years Of Service

By E. S. D.

FIRST REVIVAL

Tryon, like most of the early communities in the Island had no formal religious services for many years. The Rev'd Theophilus Desbrisay, first rector of St. Paul's and chaplain to the garrison at Charlottetown came to the Island in 1775 and for over a quarter of a century served the province as the only resident Protestant clergyman. He made his home at Covenead in the early days but seldom went farther than Charlottetown to preach. Marriage ceremonies, if one could not secure, or did not wish to go to the clergy, were performed by the magistrates with a special license for each marriage from the Governor. William Warren, Esq. of Tryon, sea captain and farmer, was perhaps the first Tryon magistrate, being commissioned a justice of the Peace on April 16, 1788, and he performed many of the early marriages being followed later by John Foy Esq., Philips M. Callbeck Esq., John Lord Esq., James Thompsom Esq., S. E. Dawson Esq., and others who in their turn continued to tie nuptial knots till 1870, and later. Services for the dead, if any, were conducted by the J. P.'s or those who could read. Baptisms generally wait for the itinerant minister or a suitable visit to Charlottetown, sometimes waiting so long as to be forgotten, though in the case of acute sickness it was occasionally accepted of the Roman Catholic priest who visited the settlement from time to time.

The first Wesleyan Methodist clergyman to visit the Island came in the autumn of 1783 when Rev'd Wm. Black, number-one apostle of Methodism in the Maritimes, and great-great grandfather of the present Moderator of the United Church of Canada — the Right Rev'd Aubrey S. Tuttle — preached at Charlottetown and St. Peters "without," as he wrote in his journal, "any animating tokens of efficiency." Perhaps even more the lack of preachers (there were only four ministers for the Maritime Conference for the period 1780-1790) than the lack of response to Methodist doctrine accounted for the fact that not till eight years later did a Methodist minister touch on the Island again. This time in May of 1792 came Rev'd William Grandin fulfilling a longing to see the Island whose low-lying shores show mistily red from different parts of Nova Scotia and to preach to the Islanders who got so little of the gospel. He, like Mr. Black, had no visible success at Charlottetown but coming to Tryon where he preached the largest number of sermons, his efforts were crowned with that success so characteristic of Methodism in this early day, the revival. And perhaps revival hardly described what occurred. It was not the revival of religion in the community it was the commencement. This first Methodist men in Tryon marked the beginning of new lives for many of its inhabitants, the beginning of one hundred and fifty years of religious services, the beginning of the present Tryon United Church.

Preacher Grandin like the present pastor came from Saint John New Brunswick. Rev. Grandin had been stationed there after the early 1792 conference district meeting, and the presence of another minister on his charge allowed him to be away seven weeks most of which time he spent at Tryon, where soon under the power of his preaching "nearly all the Protestants in the district were awakened." These were sermons for people who had not heard a sermon since their arrival more than twenty years before, and they naturally aroused considerable interest in all the community. The Roman Catholics hearing of this new interest in religion appointed George Muttart, one of their young men, to read prayers for those of that faith. The first sermons in Tryon were preached in the log house of Nathaniel Wright on the Austin Smith farm which was early a social centre having a large room for the use of dancing parties. Here Nathaniel Wright, the sturdy pioneer who while still in his teens had known the bitterness of civil war, the hardihood required of the Active Militia, and the exile cost of loyalty to an earthly soverign, found there was a higher devotion that demand his allegiance, and another cause that wanted all those qualities that in other ways had earned him the title of Loyalist.

The Rev'd Grandin left following a few weeks preaching in Tryon and never returned again, but his visit most surely marked the beginning of a new religious life in the community, and in the life of one man in particular whose influence in the communities of Tryon and Bedeque can be traced down to the present day. The outstanding layman of Prince County, and for many years the only local preacher, Nattie Wright as he was affectionately known throughout the country side may be rightly called the father of Methodism in Prince County. From the old records we learn that Rev'd Gradin was not a eloquent preacher, but this was offset by an "amiable dispostion and plodding but unwearying efforts to save sinners." His stay in the Maritimes (1788-1799) was terminated (some years following his marriage the advisability of which he was considering the spring he was in Tryon) by the utter inadequacy for family support of the missionary's pay of that period, which in accordance with the American Methodist rule was "Annual allowance to each preacher $64. and no more." Plus of course board and lodging.

Prayer meetings were early started at Nathaniel Wright's home and thus the revival kept spreading, not of course without its detractors.

(To be Continued)

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"One of those days the time will become ripe, when we can use the weapons to put an end to this tyranny that afflicts us all." — Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Commander of the Canadian Army Overseas.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

TOURIST APPRECIATION

Sir,—This is the fifth summer we have visited your beautiful Island province, and after taking in "Old Home Week", we will with much reluctance bid good bye which now has become familiar scenes and surroundings.

Your climate is all that a tourist could ask for, warm days, (not too warm) and cool nights. The people of the province are kind and courteous and more than average intelligence. Charlottetown is a beautiful city, the streets are clean and the surroundings well kept, with nicely clipped lawns and flowers and window boxes, gorgeous with Petunias and other flowers. We came through many American cities on our way here, but Charlottetown is in "A class by itself". We had the thrill of hooking and landing some fine trout, and as usual some very big ones got away. I almost overlooked to mention that one of our most thrilling and delightful experiences was mackerel fishing, or deep sea fishing, on the North side. The Captain of the boat told us if we could only strike a school, a school, one of the people replied, how can there be a school out in this water". A school of fish the Captain answered, oh! and we did strike a school, and the thrill of pulling in the lovely bright shining fish, and the tap tap of the fishing in the bottom of the boat is something we shall not soon forget. And just here let me express my appreciation of the country people, they are so courteous and kind, giving information where to fish for the big ones. But I must not conclude this short letter without mentioning the wonderful and beautiful gardens North and South of the Provincial buildings. Last year we admired them so much, but really this year they are even better, and you may travel far and fail to find such a wonderful display of Petunias, Snapdragon, Zinnia, Alyssum, Lobelia, etc., and I would like to shake hands with the landscape gardener that is responsible for this display of flowers. The Guardian and Patriot very kindly inserted a similar letter last summer and we thank them in advance for a repetition of this courteous treatment.

I am, Sir, etc.,
TOURIST

Charlottetown, Aug. 10, 1942.

Dickens In The Directory

(Birmingham Mail)

The name "Boffin" appearing in the personal column of the "mail" recently set me wondering how many others there may be in Birmingham which revive recollections of Dickensian characters (writes a correspondent). A glance at the directory revealed quite a number, and a careful search would reveal many more. There are five Wellers, but apparently no Pickwick, though the name supplies the title for at least one club. A Snodgrass, however, is to be found in a southern suburb.

Humphreys are naturally most numerous, though not all "old". Mould, the cheerful undertaker in "Martin Chuzzlewit", is the name of at least eight householders, and there is a Bazzard. Brownlow (the protector of Oliver Twist) is to be found at King's Heath and elsewhere, and a Guppy at King's Norton.

"Martin Chuzzlewit" recalls Pecksniff, Tom Pinch and Mark Tapley. Happily nobody in Birmingham is burdened with the name of the arch-hypocrite, but a Tapley — doubtless true to type as the great optimist—is to be found, and a Pinch. Jaggers was the lawyer in "Great Expectations" with a great reputation in the criminal court, and the name is to be met with in a northern suburb. Minns also is to be found in the city.

Czech Agreement

(Windsor Star)

It seems anomalous that only now has Britain abrogated the agreement made in 1938 with Germany for the partitioning of Czecho-Slovakia. It was a pact which had been almost forgotten. Those who gave a thought to it probably believed that it ceased to operate the moment we went to war with Germany. Diplomacy, however, does not function in exactly that way.

Actually, of course, the agreement ceased to have any real effect when Britain decided, on July 18, 1941, to recognize the refugee Government in London. Nevertheless, the formal renunciation which Right Hon. Anthony Eden has just announced is significant, in that it will affect the basis of post-war boundary settlements. Had this action not been taken, Britain would have come out of the war to find herself at least technically bound to uphold German claims to Czech territory.

The treaty, of course, passes out of existence without a sigh of regret from anyone in the United Nations. It was a piece of diplomacy of which we have little reason to be proud, but it was not the villainous document it has been painted in many quarters. A misguided effort at appeasement it undoubtedly was, but it must be viewed in the light of the time of its signing. It was negotiated under duress, when we had gained no full realization of the true Nazi character. We went into the deal with trepidation, but with some live toward bringing "peace in our time." It was a tragic mistake, but it at least had the saving grace of good intention.

The Poets' Corner

THE EAGLE

He clasps the crag with crooked hands,
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.

—Alfred Tennyson.

War—25 Years Ago Today

(By The Canadian Press)

AUGUST 11, 1917—First Japanese contingent arrived at Vladivostok to join Allied troops. The liner, City of Athens, was sunk by mine off Capetown.

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